

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$6.00; Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$3.00; Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$1.50; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.50; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.50.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N. Streets. Council Bluffs, 19 Pearl Street, Chicago, 327 Oxford Building, New York, Temple Court, Washington, 26 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and Editorial Department, Omaha, The Bee Building. BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

REMITTANCES: Payable by draft, express or postal order. Remit by The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of July, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various categories of circulation for the month of July 1899.

Total, 785,882. Less unsold and returned copies, 10,479. Net total sales, 775,403. Net daily average, 25,013.

GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public. Parties leaving for the summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired. The Philippines are a suitable place for some people to go to. It is stated that no white man can work in that country.

The window and door screen manufacturers have formed a trust. There should be no flies on the inside of that combination.

The insurance department face still continues on the boards at the state house. When Commissioner Bryant rejects Auditor Cornell elects.

The president of Argentine has started on a visit to the president of Brazil. We trust the drought will not be so long continued as when the governors of the Carolinas met.

Democrats appear to fight harder for a front seat at the party funeral than they do for party success. The loss chance there is for them to win the more discord there is at convention time.

The sooner the council closes the controversy over the Sixteenth street viaduct the better the people who are interested in the reopening of that thoroughfare for travel and traffic will like it.

The great automobile in its race across the continent has already been distinguished by a one-armed messenger boy on a bicycle. The owner had better enter it in competition with a one-legged man on foot.

A special from San Francisco intimates that Governor Poynter has concluded to leave the boys of the First regiment solely in the care of the War department. This will be a sore disappointment to local popocratic shouters.

If the returning volunteers who follow those just recently landed prove to have been as thrifty in the collection of war relics as those already arrived, this country will soon be fortified with as many Spanish cannon as Spain itself.

Perhaps the owners of the parcel of land known as the Bluff tract would be willing to swap it for a greater number of acres partitioned from Elmwood or Miller parks. In that case the park board could preserve the Bluff tract as a public park.

Some people may have an idea that Californians are wearing out their lungs cheering the volunteers who have returned from the Philippines. The impression out on the coast is that they are just in training for the reception of their own regiment.

A popocratic slate-maker said: "There are plenty of cheap men trying to force themselves upon the fusion judicial ticket, but we cannot induce well known men to run." This states the case exactly. Cheap lawyers will not give the office a chance to seek the man.

French papers attack the reciprocity treaty with the United States on the ground that it will let in American agricultural implements and drive out the French makes, which are inferior. The French should be glad of an opportunity to secure good goods at a fair price.

The Southwest Improvement club has urged the council to accept the conditions on which the railroads propose to guarantee the completion of the Sixteenth street viaduct within a year. In the main the points made by the club commend themselves as logical and reasonable, but the numerous whereases which the club attaches to the resolution are rather confusing.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The Iowa republicans will enter upon this year's campaign with success assured. They have a strong ticket and a platform clear and unequivocal in its declarations, especially commendable in what it says regarding the monetary standard.

Governor Shaw is an able executive and his renomination by acclamation was a proper recognition of his public services. He has attained national repute as one of the ablest advocates of the cause of sound money. The platform declares unqualifiedly for the gold standard and calls upon the senators and representatives of the state in congress to support the proposition to make that standard permanent by congressional legislation.

The distinguished representative from Iowa, who will be the next speaker of the house, is unquestionably in full sympathy with this and may be expected to exert his influence to secure such legislation. In regard to the trusts it is declared that industry and commerce should be left free to proceed with their methods, according to natural laws, "but when business aggregations known as trusts prove hurtful to the people they must be restrained by national laws and if need be abolished by law."

This is judicious and will commend itself to all who understand that this question cannot be determined by blustering denunciation. The platform favors the enactment of legislation which will retain for American ships the carrying of our foreign commerce. The republicans of Iowa take the sound view that this is essential to national defense, the reinforcement of the navy, the enlargement of our foreign markets and the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and ship yards.

They recognize the fact that a merchant marine is as important to the agricultural producers of the nation as to any other interest. The administration of President McKinley is cordially endorsed.

Iowa is enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Her farmers have benefited equally with those of other states from the improved conditions of the past two years; her manufacturers have prospered from the industrial recovery which began almost immediately after the advent of the republican national administration; her banks are abundantly supplied with money; labor is well employed and well paid.

With such conditions the republicans of Iowa should roll up next November the greatest majority in the history of the state.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

The suggestion, said to have come from a British official in Canada, has been made that President McKinley and the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, meet at some point near Champlain, where the president is sojourning, and talk over the Alaskan boundary question. This novel suggestion the Philadelphia Times characterizes as admirable and says there seems no reason why it should not be carried into effect.

Of course in order to have such a meeting the Canadian premier would have to come into American territory, since Mr. McKinley cannot go into Canada without the authority of congress, but what reason is there to think that if they were to meet and discuss the boundary question anything would come of it? The president has already, it is understood, definitely decided that this government has no further concessions to offer, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier has officially declared that Canada will adhere to her demands.

This being the situation it is not at all probable that it could be changed in the least by a discussion of it between Mr. McKinley and Laurier. A meeting would of course be marked by much cordiality on both sides, but it certainly could have no practical result and it is needless to say that neither the president nor the premier will regard the suggestion with favor.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The recent interview of Senator Burrows of Michigan, in which he expressed the opinion that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be to the disadvantage of the republican party, is likely to command attention from the administration. "The only hope for the party and the country," said the senator, "is in a speedy change of conditions in the Philippines. Unless the war speedily ends it will become an important political factor and its continuance will make the outlook for republican success uncertain, to say the least."

This from a republican United States senator possesses a significance which the president and his advisers should not underrate. It is simply a recognition of the widespread dissatisfaction with the small results of the war thus far—results which appear to most people not at all commensurate with the cost and the sacrifices. While Senator Burrows was opposed to the expansion policy, believing that all the United States required in the Philippines was a naval station, he now thinks that the task we have undertaken we must go on with. "Now that we have commenced," he said, "the only thing we can do is to end the conflict as soon as possible. After that is done the question of the disposition of the islands or their permanent retention rests with the people and with congress." But he realizes, as many others do, that republican success next year will be seriously imperiled if in the meantime the insurrection in the Philippines is not suppressed.

There is reason to believe that the administration is conscious of this. The president should himself be pretty familiar with the popular feeling in regard to the situation in the Philippines, while the new secretary of war is certainly well informed in this respect. The army in the Philippines is to be increased and by the end of the rainy season, two or three months hence, will perhaps number 40,000. With this force

under a capable commander the insurrection could perhaps be speedily crushed, but there is little confidence felt that with the present commander there will not be another period of campaigning and fighting with unsatisfactory results. In that event there is no doubt that popular sentiment would set strongly against the party in power. The president has heeded the demand for more troops in the Philippines; he should not ignore the no less urgent demand for a change in the command of the army there.

THE STATE TAX BURDEN.

Few states in the union levy as high a ratio of taxation upon property subject to assessment as does the state of Nebraska. In the state of Iowa a tax of 2 1/2 mills for state purposes is considered extremely high, while in Nebraska the lowest tax rate for state purposes for the year 1898 is 6 1/2 mills, while the highest is 8 1/2 mills. The total amount of state taxes levied for the present year is \$1,286,792.58, or, in round numbers, \$1,300,000. Even this large levy is said to be several hundred thousand dollars below the aggregate of appropriations voted by the last legislature.

The heaviest and the most extravagant increase of the tax burdens is the 1-mill State university tax. This tax is more than double the tax ever levied for this purpose in any year and amounts to \$169,105—or nearly one-eighth of the entire tax levied for all purposes, including salaries and incidental expenses of the executive and judicial officers and all state institutions. It is, moreover, within less than \$6,000 as high as the entire state school fund levy. It may be interesting to note that Douglas county's contribution toward the maintenance of the State university for the year is over \$24,000, while Lancaster county, the principal beneficiary, only contributes \$9,300. Still more to the point is the fact that the proportion of state taxes paid by Douglas county is growing heavier from year to year. In 1890 Douglas county paid one-tenth of the state tax. A few years later it was one-eighth, then one-eighth and now Douglas county is paying one-seventh of the entire tax.

The total amount of the state tax burden borne by Douglas county aggregates for the present year \$178,416.25, which is as much as is contributed by the four next wealthiest counties, in the state, namely: Lancaster, Gage, Otoe and Cass.

It goes without saying that the burden borne by Omaha and Douglas county is outrageously excessive and the ratio fixed by the state board inequitable, if not iniquitous. While there is no doubt that many millions of dollars' worth of personal and corporate property, and especially the corporate franchises and railroad improvements in Douglas county, go practically untaxed the burden imposed by the state upon all property that has been returned and assessed is out of all proportion with that imposed upon taxable property in other counties. Instead of placing Douglas county in the minimum column it has been placed in the maximum column and required to levy 8 1/2 mills of state tax for this year.

Will it be surprising if the people of Douglas county should send to the next legislature a delegation pledged to cut and slash appropriations to the lowest limit and to oppose extravagance and wastefulness in all departments of the state government?

The knowledge that the czar has expressed himself as pleased with the results of the late peace conference ought to be welcome news to the delegates who participated in the proceedings of that body. The czar was really the patron, though not the host of the peace conference and his disappointment over its work, irrespective of its reception by the general public, would have put a decided damper on further attempts to harmonize the great powers in the same direction. If the czar is pleased, as he says he is, Russia may be counted on to co-operate in other plans that may be put forward from time to time to bring the nations of the world into closer and more peaceful relations with one another.

The chieftain bounties bops up in the state auditor's office every few months. The latest turn of the wheel has brought up a peremptory refusal on the part of the auditor to issue warrants for the chieftain bounties claims under the appropriation made by the legislature last winter. Unless the auditor can be induced to change his mind this is a hard blow to the members of the lobby, who are reputed to have engineered the claim on promises of a liberal divvy.

The Illinois Central railway is heading for Omaha as fast as the track layers can move and it will not be long before it must decide how to get into Omaha. There is little doubt that Omaha would derive far greater benefits if the new road should enter on the north side, but Omaha is not likely to be consulted.

Secretary of War Root finds the bureau heads of his department unanimous that an army of not less than 40,000 is needed to restore and maintain peace in the Philippines. Strange how the officers who were sure a handful of Americans could quiet the Filipinos in a week have either disappeared or lost their tongues.

The Armour company has decided to put up another large addition to its immense packing plant at South Omaha. Meantime the record of hogs slaughtered shows Omaha crowding Kansas City closely the past week. The aggregate number of hogs packed in Omaha since March 1 exceeds a million.

The Italian fleet in South American waters is coming north to pay the United States a visit. If it will only coast along the south side of Cuba and view what is left of the Cristobal Colon it can get an idea of how lucky

It was in not being sold to Spain, as that cruiser was.

Captain S. B. Evans, chairman of the Iowa delegation to the last national convention, is the latest target for the shafts of the Iowa silverites. Evans is himself a silverite, but has sense enough to see that as a rallying cry for a great party free coinage has lost its value.

Responsibility cheerfully accepted. Complaints of a surplusage of gold continue to be heard. The republican party admits that it must accept the responsibility for this difference between 1899 and 1898.

No Quarter for "Fixers."

There are two kinds of "fixers" against whom a relentless war should be declared. One is the tax and the other is the "fixer" who employ them, but they are more easily caught and when trapped may turn state's evidence that will enable the state's attorney to reach the principals.

Unprecedented Era of Prosperity.

Unprecedented prosperity extends throughout the west. At the south manufacturing business is extending greatly and rapidly, and the same optimism is spreading, once distinctive of that region, is disappearing before the assurance of an era of manufacturing prosperity for the south. Everywhere in the union the story is the same. Practical demonstration has upset academic theory.

No Danger of an Influx.

Commissioner of Immigration Powderly has reversed his decision and now grants permission for the landing of several families of Filipinos who have been brought to the United States by the managers of the Omaha exposition. Whether or not the commissioner exceeded his authority in his original decision, the importation of these families is, of course, of consequence, since there is no danger of a considerable influx.

Nebraska Farmers Cancelling Debts.

In twenty-five of thirty-seven Nebraska counties the mortgages discharged exceed those filed during the past six months by the sum of nearly \$1,000,000. The farmers, in other words, are keeping at the business of reducing their indebtedness. Mounting money can be borrowed in farm mortgages at a lower rate of interest than ever before, and this fact lends further easiness to the farmer's situation.

Consumer Pays the Tribute.

Teamsters having demanded 5 cents per ton advance in the price of hauling coal, the coal dealers have risen to the situation by reducing their indebtedness. Mounting money can be borrowed in farm mortgages at a lower rate of interest than ever before, and this fact lends further easiness to the farmer's situation.

America's Commercial Conquest.

American railroads and locomotive builders have within the last year or two taken the war to Manchuria, Korea and Siberia, to Siam, Ceylon and the passes of the Himalayas, to Egypt, Morocco, the Gold Coast, and the Cape, as well as Madagascar, and they are now about to open trade with Formosa, where up to this time the Germans and the English have had it.

Like President McKinley, Mr. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is these days much pestered and distracted by traitors. The trouble is practically the same in both cases. In this country the "copperheads" question the wisdom of the assimilation policy, thereby giving aid and comfort to Mr. Aguinaldo. In England the opposition objects to a war with the Boers in the interest of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the mine owners, thus encouraging Mr. Kruger to persist in his policy of complete independence for the Boer republic. It is clear that both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will have to meet this situation. The minority must somehow or other be kept quiet or else be put in jail.

Legal Blackguardism.

To intimate that the air about a witness' head is blue with perjury, to question his motives and to appeal to his conscience—these are some of the devices of lawyers which go unrebuked by the bench. Indeed, local instances are not infrequent where learned advocates have attacked the bench itself—sometimes with unpleasant results, but generally with the desired consequence, that a mild reproof or a light fine. It seems to be assumed that a lawyer before a jury may indulge in innuendo or in direct assertion which if used outside of a court would assuredly earn for him a sound thrashing if not a term in jail. What was originally ill-judged license has now assumed the form of proper and established custom.

American Machinery in England.

Twenty locomotives of great power are now loading in Brooklyn for use on the Midland railway in England. Sixty others have already been shipped for a like purpose and more orders are being placed. The reason these locomotives are ordered from American instead of English shops is that they can be made here more quickly, a trifle cheaper and distinctly better than in England. An English expert in such matters, one who has placed orders for American-made machinery and has other orders still to place, recently declared that "American machinery of the nicer sort is 10 per cent cheaper and about 20 per cent better, dollar for dollar of cost, than any made in England. I hate to think this," he said, "but it is a fact."

Anti-Lynch Legislation.

The vigorous agitation against mob murders is having a wholesome effect. Recently in Georgia a few resolute citizens snatched from the mob a victim and safely landed him in jail to await trial. In Virginia six self-styled hangmen have been sentenced to six years imprisonment each. The vigorous action of both the legislature and the courts has recently made lynching a rather precarious pursuit in South Carolina, where formerly the stringing up of a few negroes was then accorded a Ku-Klux holiday. For the great scandal which has been brought upon the whole country the heaviest weight of responsibility rests with the men in the south who, knowing better, are constantly inventing apologies for the crimes of such a heinous character. It is to be hoped that the influence of the legislature will be exerted to suppress these outrages. Governor Candler's determined stand against this evil would be much more effective without his plea in its extenuation.

EXPORT TRADE STATISTICS.

Figures Show Wonderful Development in Manufacturing Activity.

Figures of the export trade of the United States since 1890, while they show remarkably general and an aggregate are fairly astonishing in their proof of the manufacturing activity of the country. Where the total domestic exports have quadrupled during the last forty years, the exports of agricultural products have only increased threefold. The difference has been made up by the increase in exports of domestic manufactures, which were over eight times as great for the last fiscal year as in the year before the war.

The following table gives the total exports of the United States for the decennial years from 1890 to 1898 and yearly since then:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total Exports, and Domestic Exports. Rows show data for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

It will be perceived at a glance that the exports of domestic manufactures for the year 1899 were greater than the total domestic exports in 1890. In that year they were only 12 per cent of the whole, while in 1899 they were considerably more than one-quarter.

More significant still is the fact that the export of American manufactures has more than doubled since the great export year of 1890. In that year they were only 12 per cent of the whole, while in 1899 they were considerably more than one-quarter.

PROSPEROUS BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

They Promise to Continue for an Indefinite Period. Philadelphia Times.

It does not require the weekly returns of domestic mercantile agencies to tell that business activity in the United States has reached an unprecedented proportion. It shows in a score of different ways. It is reflected in the iron and steel markets, which are the best barometer of business conditions. Earnings of our great railroads tell the same story. So do the advances in the wages of labor and the scarcity of labor itself. In many parts of the west, where new railroad is under construction, the work is greatly retarded by the inability of contractors to secure laborers, notwithstanding the fact that the highest wages quoted in recent years have been offered. Farmers have also been at a disadvantage in gathering their crop of winter wheat for the same reason—scarcity of labor.

Reports from various parts of the country tell that iron and steel mills and glass works are actually suspending operations at this period of the year, partly to enable repairs to be made and partly because of the summer's heat—running full time—"double turns" in many instances. Another evidence of business activity is the scarcity of freight cars. This is all the more remarkable because the roads, since the return of prosperous business conditions, have increased their rolling stock and motive power to an extent not known in recent years.

These indications of business activity are not of the past. They exist today, and are likely to continue for an indefinite period—until, at least, the world, especially the United States, has caught up with its recent growth. For the present the demand exceeds the supply, and the production of this is true of nearly every line of trade and industry, but is the most pronounced in iron and steel, the demand for which is greater than has ever before been known. It is true, however, that the demand is abating somewhat, but it is not because the products are not needed. It is because, first, of the high level of prices now prevailing, and, second, because new contracts can only be taken on promises for no specified time of delivery.

Province of Expositions.

The exposition craze is spreading rapidly and promises shortly to lay hands upon nearly every city of prominence in this and foreign countries. This stupendous growth is largely due to the realization of the fact that the province of the exposition is real and that such displays inure to the business interests of cities, states and nations. It is established beyond cavil that in quieting the people with the products of the various lines of industry and effort of the section in which they are held, they promote trade, increase the output of these products and educate the people as to where and at what cost they can have their wants satisfied.

Nebraska's Gallant First.

The second regiment of volunteers to return to the United States from the Philippines is the First Nebraska. It performed splendid service during its absence of nearly a year. The country is proud of its heroic record and it will occupy a place of note in American military history. Its losses, comparatively, are not severe. The colonel gives the number of killed in action and died of wounds and disease at sixty-two. The number of wounded who returned to duty or are recovering was 112. One of the bravest of the deeds of the regiment was that at Quingua and the Nebraskans bore the brunt of it. In going to the relief of a scouting party that was nearly surrounded the regiment found its own line dangerously enveloped by the enemy and they lay for a time in an open field under a blazing sun. A charge was finally ordered as the best way out of a terribly trying position and the trenches were brilliantly carried, though Colonel Stoenberg fell at the head of his men, shot through the heart at the moment of success.

Nebraska's Wolf Bounty Law.

The fertility of Nebraska barley, corn, wheat, oat, and best fields is surpassed by the fecundity of its wolf den. Next after the bounty for getting chieftain into the coffee markets the bounty provided by the Nebraska legislature for wolf scalps is the most idiotic.

A Splendid Record.

The First Nebraska infantry, which landed at San Francisco yesterday, was in the Philippines for more than a year and was continuously employed at the front in the four months' fighting against the natives. The splendid record that these Nebraskans have made for courage, dash and endurance is a welcome assurance to every man of patriotic impulses that American vim and bravery is entirely equal to the task of putting down a Filipino insurrection.

Regular Summer Squeeze.

The ice men of Kansas City announce the usual advance in the price of ice. The summer thus far, has been exceptionally cool, and not as much ice has been consumed as if there had been the extreme heat which is common in July. Perhaps that is the reason for the advance. Dealers want to make up for the diminished demand and consequent smaller profits of the first part of the summer. There are yet in prospect two months of warm weather in which to do this. The public will be inclined to doubt the correctness of the explanation that the advance is caused by a shortage in supplies.

PLENTY OF INSULAR PROBLEMS.

No Call for the Annexation of Santo Domingo.

Since we interfered in the affairs of Cuba a year ago the impression seems to have been generally made that it is the duty of the United States to interfere in the affairs of any other Spanish-American nation whenever a crisis in its political life arises. John S. Durham, ex-minister to Hayti and charge d'affaires at Santo Domingo, is reported as saying: "This is a moment in the affairs of Santo Domingo when the United States must act with great tact in helping the educated leaders in their efforts to establish an orderly government. Anything looking like interference with self-government on the part of the United States would be bitterly resented."

There ought to be no need to warn the United States against interfering with self-government in Santo Domingo. Certainly it would be unwise for us to attempt to establish a protectorate or suzerainty over this so-called republic. A few American capitalists are said to possess extensive property interests in Santo Domingo, and these are anxious to induce our government to intervene. Very likely it will be found expedient for the United States to take measures for the protection of these interests, but it can hardly be possible that our government will be so short-sighted as to entertain designs upon the sovereignty of this turbulent and troublesome state.

We already have four insular problems on our hands. We have annexed the Hawaiian archipelago, but have not yet agreed upon a suitable government for the islands. We own Porto Rico, but just what form of government to give the people is a serious problem. We hold Cuba in trust, but are quite in doubt as to how and when it becomes our duty to relinquish our control; and, what of all, we are confronted with a responsibility in the Philippine group which there seems to be no way of escape except through bloodshed and heroic sacrifice.

With four insular burdens already upon us, why should any American citizen for his country another grievous and unnecessary weight which would weigh upon our hands, and that we are rapidly taking possession of it.

The Dominican republic has very little in common with the United States. Its population of about 600,000 people is composed of a mixed race of Spanish, Indian and negro extraction. Its government is nominally republican, but its late president, who has just died, was a man of an assassin, who was in reality a cruel tyrant, who scrupled at nothing to rid himself of political rivals. A country so governed, with frequent attempts at revolution, with financial affairs in a low condition, and with a population of ignorant and ignorant institutions and ideas, what greater folly would there be than to annex Santo Domingo to the United States? We certainly do not want the Dominican republic upon our hands.

Public Sentiment on Penitents.

If President McKinley should play the evadesport at any corner grocery store in the north today (except possibly in Indiana) he would be an actual majority for the 23 Evans' policy. All the unpunished population think \$100,000,000 a year for penitents is enough; most of those who get penitents that they honestly deserve are with the commissioner, because of the discredit upon the whole body of penitents which the extension of their term of confinement is a mark of justice and fairness, a feeling that patriotism should not be bartered for pottage, that rises to Evans' support. The president would not show his customary keenness of perception if he paid any attention to the present clamor and there is no evidence that he will. If the civil war penitents were the last ones the country were ever to have there would be less need of discrimination, but with a fresh batch of tolerably young "veterans" from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands and a more or less steady stream of penitents from the regular army as our participation in world politics is liable to involve, sentimentally must give way to discretion.

The Demand for a Change.

Four months must elapse before congress can meet in regular session. Four months count for a good deal in forming public opinion. By December all the disgraced volunteers will be back where they came from and the effect of their missionary work will be manifested in congress.

If long before December General Otis has not been replaced by Miles, Lawton or some other soldier who knows how to fight the war, he will be attacked in the regular army with doubled force. Added to the standing arguments of the anti-imperialists will be the strength of the fact that imperialism has broken down in practice—that the war, as a war, and aside altogether from the question of the merits of the cause, is being waged—has proved a failure.

It is undeniable that the policy of expansion, to which the administration is committed, has been seriously compromised. To retain Otis will be a fatal mistake. If he is to continue to be our "Caesar" the American people who have good sense cannot be induced to favor further efforts to conquer the Philippine Gaud.

San Francisco Argonaut.

"To draw, or not to draw—that is the question—If it is safer in the players to take the awful risk of skinning for a straight or standing pat to raise 'em all the limit and thus, by bluffing, get it. To draw—to skin; No more—and by that skin to get a full. Or two lines of the fast best bounding. That luck is heir to—'tis a consummation. Devoutly to be wished. To draw—to skin; To skin persistence to burst—away, there's the rub!"

Hamlet at the POKER TABLE.

"When we have shuffled off this uncertain shroud Must give us pause. There's the respect That makes calamity of a bobtail flush. For who would bear the overwhelming blind, The reckless straddle, the wait on the edge, The insolence of that hooded angel? That patient merit of the bluffer takes. When he himself might be much better off By simply passing? Who would traya up, hold. And go out on a small progressive raise. But the dread of something after call— The undiscoversed aceful, to whose strength Such hands must bow, puzzeled the will, And makes us rather keep the chips we have. 'Tis but our curious and bare hands we know Of this. Thus bluffing does make cowards of us all, And thus the native hue of a four-headed flush. Is sickled with some dark and cussed club, And speculators in a jack-pot's wheel. With this respect their interest turn away And lose the right to open.

Threatened Shortage in the Harvest.

The continued dearth of labor in the harvest fields threatens to develop into a disaster of considerable proportions unless the next few days bring an influx of hands sufficient to handle the fast ripening crop. Reports from all over Minnesota and the Dakotas indicate that the fields are ripe for the harvest as far north as Fargo. But from scores of towns and from hundreds of individuals telegrams and letters are pouring in upon the railroads and employment agencies complaining of the want of men and imploring aid. But not even offers of \$2.25 and \$2.00 a day seem sufficient to turn the tide of labor into the fields. Where five men were ready to take their places in the fields last year there is not one man now. The immediate causes of this are various. But the one great underlying cause is the very general employment of labor due to the activity in all kinds of business. Though there are many men idle, sufficient, perhaps, to supply the harvest demand, the number is only a fraction of those who were looking for work a year ago and in the three or four previous years. And of this number there are very few who, having had work and having money ahead, do not feel that they can afford to wait until something turns up that suits them better than harvesting or that gives promise of greater permanence. Last year, moreover, the railroads offered free transportation to the harvest fields. This year they have not yet felt called upon to do this. They are offering that inducement to hands needed in the construction work they are carrying on in the west. They are said to have 5,000 hands already employed and are seeking more. The effect of this, though the daily wage is smaller, is to carry thousands of laborers away from the wheat fields of Montana and elsewhere, where they work for a brief period and then strike out for another job, leaving their places to be filled by a new supply.

BREEZY TRIFLES.

Chicago News: Long—"Have you forgotten that \$5 you borrowed from me some time ago?"

Long—"Well, don't you think this would be a good time to relieve your mind of it?"

Indianapolis Journal: "The young men of the present day," said the elderly person, "have the greatest advantage of the young men of my day, both in education and in business training."

"But the trouble is," said the young man, "they have no advantage over one another."

Detroit Journal: Once upon a time two young persons ventured abroad in knickerbockers and were instantly stared at by a man.

"Rubber-neck!" cried one of the young persons, and the other exclaimed: "How superficial of you," exclaimed the other, reprovingly, "to blame the man's neck for the fact that he is so slow by!"

While they were thus differing between themselves, the man escaped, unhurt.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I want to hire a typewriter girl."

"Yes, sir, with or without?"

"With or without?"

"They come higher without."

"Without what?"

"Gum."

The Cook Came Back Cleveland Plain Dealer.